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THE JERUSALEM
POST

THURSDAY,
JUNE 23, 1955

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JERUSALEM'S
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
ROSENBLUM
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Come and see our overwhelming selection of lovely cotton shirts.

Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

PRIME Minister Edgar Faure's revelation in the French National Assembly on Tuesday that "we seem to be faced with a whole counter-terrorist organization (in Morocco) to which several dozen attacks can be attributed" is remarkable chiefly as an understatement hardly typical of the Gallic temperament. The existence of such an organization has been common knowledge for quite some time, and the French press has referred to it frequently and at length. Also known was that a comprehensive report on the *colons'* private little "underground" has been collecting dust in some government office or other for nearly three months. It was prepared by the chief of French counter-intelligence, M. Roger Wybot, who was sent to Morocco in March to track down charges that the Moroccan police were something less than inquisitive about the organization's activities. The full report has never been published, but enough has leaked out to indicate that it recommended an urgent house-cleaning in the law-enforcement agency. It was not acted on, apparently, until this week, when 10 Frenchmen, six of them police officials, were reported arrested. On Monday the French Cabinet decided to replace M. Francis Lacoste, French Resident-General in Morocco, naming to this post M. Gilbert Grandval, until then Ambassador to the Saar. What made necessary the appointment of a sixth Resident-General for Morocco in ten years was not the demand for a man who could quell the Arab extremists, but the need for an administrator strong enough to carry out even the limited reforms that have been opposed by the French settlers in Morocco.

●

THE French Government was finally spurred into action by the murder in Casablanca on July 12 of M. Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil, a millionaire industrialist and part-owner of the "Maroc-Presse," a Casablanca daily in which he acquired the controlling share only last April to provide a medium of expression to the responsible Arab leaders in Morocco and act as a spokesman for the liberal element among the *colons*. It was inevitable that he should have aroused the fury of the French extremists to white heat, and he was obliged to spend the last few weeks of his life in France. He returned to Casablanca on July 12, and the same night was cut down by a burst of machinegun fire as he left his flat. Although the Casablanca police were reported to have been forewarned that something was afoot, they had taken no precautions. It is estimated that Lemaigre-Dubreuil was the 86th victim (both French and Arab) of the French terrorists in three months, but no accurate count is possible because not a single arrest has been made in connection with the murders.

●

THE French extremists in Morocco are powerful, not only in the way that a handful of extremists everywhere wield disproportionate power over a majority of moderates but also in the support they have in high places in Paris. The Government of M. Mendes-France (who flew to Casablanca after the murder to conduct a private investigation) which withstood the most controversial international issues, was toppled on the question of North African reforms, partly because of opposition within his own party. More revealing is the statement made to reporters on June 13 by M. Pierre July, Minister for Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs in the present Government. Emerging from a conference with M. Faure following Lemaigre-Dubreuil's murder he said: "Counter-terrorism, which once again is dishonouring France, is being supported not only in Morocco but also in Paris, where an odious campaign is being waged against my collaborators." But Lemaigre-Dubreuil was also an influential man, and his assassination seems well on the way to blasting open a story that, when it is fully told, may well rival the exposures that derobed the Ku Klux Klan.

Jerusalem, June 23.

Molotov Offers To Cut Soviet Forces to Third

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday. — Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Soviet Russia, proposed before the U.N. here today that a world conference be held "not later than the first half of 1956" to discuss the "general reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic weapons. It is suggested that the armed forces of other states be set at a level considerably below those of the five permanent members of the Security Council."

Mr. Molotov said that his proposal for a reduction in conventional armaments would reduce the strength of the armies of the five great powers within the next two years to these figures:

U.S.: Between one million and 1,500,000 men (Present estimate 1,530,000).

U.S.S.R.: Between one million and 1,500,000 (4,750,000).

China: Between one million and 1,500,000 (People's China 5m.; Nationalist China 600,000).

Britain: Up to 650,000 (440,000).

France: Up to 650,000 (608,000).

Mr. Molotov continued: "The U.S.S.R., having accepted in full their proposal in regard to armaments, the Western powers have no reason to put off the settlement of the atomic weapons problem, and they should agree to renounce the use of the atomic and hydrogen weapons and to outlaw these weapons completely."

He demanded the immediate inclusion of China in the U.N. and on the Security Council, and also called for a world economic conference to be convened by the U.N. and open to non-members.

(Reuter, UP)

US Scientist Re-Creates Primitive Cell Life

PASADENA, Calif., Wednesday (UP). — A noted scientist of the California Institute of Technology revealed that he has produced in a laboratory what may be duplicates of the first primitive cell life that appeared on earth.

Dr. Stanley Miller told a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday that he had created his duplicates by developing a mixture like the early earth's atmosphere of methane, ammonia, water, and hydrogen, and bombarding it with electricity for a week.

The experiments showed that not only would the formation of organic compounds be easy, but that a significant fraction of carbon on the surface of the earth would be in the form of organic compounds of the ocean, which probably were the forerunners of ocean cell life in the form of plants, which later evolved into living mobile organisms.

Argentine Troops Back in Barracks

BUENOS AIRES, Wednesday (Reuter). — Most Argentine troops called out here to deal with last week's revolt have now returned to barracks, signalling that the capital has definitely returned to normal.

The Argentine Embassy announced yesterday that complete calm reigns in Argentina. It added that, contrary to reports emanating from Uruguay, the cruisers Puerredon and the Twenty-Fifth of May are still stationed at their bases.

Rome in Crisis As Gov't Resigns

ROME, Wednesday (Reuter). — Italy's middle-of-the-road Government resigned today and faced the country with one of its gravest political crises since World War II.

The biggest party, the Christian Democrats, are split over Premier Mario Scelba's leadership. The crisis means the apparent collapse of the centre-coalition rule which has prevailed in one form or another since 1948.

Egypt Ready to Meet On Israel Proposals

The Egyptian Government's readiness to discuss the Israel proposals of June 17, "or any other plan," for reducing tension along the Gaza border, was expressed in an official statement broadcast by Cairo Radio last night.

The radio stated that the official Egyptian reply to the four Israel proposals had been transmitted to Gen. E. L. M. Burns through the delegates of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

The statement said that Egypt is awaiting Gen. Burns' announcement of a date for a first meeting with Israel under the truce supervisor's chairmanship, for the purposes of achieving tranquility along the border.

Egypt is ready to accept the Israel proposals providing that these had been made "with a sincere intention," the statement concluded.

Motive Questioned

Diplomatic circles quoted by the radio added that the Israel proposals were mainly issued "to show the world that Israel is peace-loving." These sources were reported as having said that the Israel suggestions meant "retraction of their previous rejection" of two of the most important points of the Burns proposals — on joint patrols, and creation of a buffer zone as suggested by Premier Abdul Nasser.

The Israel plan announced by Foreign Ministry spokesmen, provided for:

Cancellation of orders issued to Egyptian forces to open fire on Israel patrols; creation of a security zone in the form of a mined strip; institution of joint Israel-Egypt patrols; and regular meetings between local Israel and Egyptian commanders and the establishment of direct telephone communication between them.

Egypt Condemned For Firing on Settlers

Egypt was condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission, meeting yesterday at Kilo 95 on the Gaza Road, for firing with automatic weapons from a "permanent military position" on "a group of Israel settlers driving in two cars well inside the demilitarized zone" on May 23.

The Commission found that Egyptian reinforcements, including an armoured car, were brought up and had proceeded to fire at the settlers with machineguns and a 37 mm gun. The resolution records that a U.N. Military Observer had witnessed the fire from Egyptian troops, identified two non-Israel aircraft flying low over the area and was not allowed by the Egyptian officer in charge of the position to proceed to the scene of the incident so as to complete the investigation on the same day.

The resolution called on the Egyptian authorities to return the settlers' command car which they had towed across the International Frontier after they had disabled it by their fire.

'Defensive Position'

The Israel resolution found that the Egyptian military position from which the fire came "is a defensive position, and its existence constitutes a flagrant violation by Egypt of Article VII, para 3 of the General Armistice Agreement, and calls upon the Egyptian authorities to evacuate all defensive military positions situated closer to the International Frontier than El Kuseima— Abu Aueigila, as provided by the G.A.A."

The U.N. Communique added:

"The Egyptian delegation has always contended that positions west of the International Frontier were mere check-posts and, at a recent meeting of this Commission, the Egyptian delegation promised to issue orders to the effect that all weapons of a calibre exceeding weapons normally used in an infantry squad would be withdrawn from this position.

"The Chairman stated that he recognized that this was done and that this promise was implemented; its implementation was controlled by an investigation conducted by a U.N. Military Observer on June 20, 1955, and all arms exceeding the calibre of weapons normally used in an infantry squad had been withdrawn from the positions involved, namely, the position on the Rafah road, the position on the Ismalia road and the position on the Kouseima road.

Fighting Smugglers

"In view of the fact that the undertaking was implemented, and also in view of the fact that it has been specified that the mission of these checkposts is to prevent illicit traffic, in other words, smuggling and infiltration and that it is a well-known fact that smugglers' caravans in this part of the world often consist of some 20 camels with well-armed drivers, and, furthermore, in view of the fact that the distance separating these checkposts from their base varies from 20 to 30 kilometres, the number of men occupying these positions and the weapons must be dependent upon the mission which is devolved upon them and on their general strategic position. Considering, further, that a checkpost situated in the middle of the desert area must be self-sufficient, it should be approximately in the strength of an infantry squad.

"The Chairman considered, therefore, that if, 1. the complement of a position is not over and above approximately 10 men; if, 2. the armament does not exceed in quantity and calibre the normal equipment of an infantry squad; if, 3. a position of this kind does not include permanent fortifications — if these three factors are respected, and on this express condition that they are respected, positions of this kind could be considered as checkposts."

SYRIANS FIRE ON FISHING BOATS

A Syrian position yesterday opened fire on Israel fishing vessels in the north-east sector of Lake Kinneret. The fire was not returned and there were no casualties, the Army spokesman announced.

Intellectuals
In Revolt
●
How Strong
are the Arabs?
●
IN THIS WEEK'S
HERE *and* NOW
OUT TODAY

MAC Orders Jordan To Stop Attacks

An Israel patrol travelling along the Israel-Jordan Armistice Line in the vicinity of Naharayim, in the Jordan Valley, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was fired upon from within Jordan territory, the Army spokesman has announced. After a two-hour exchange of fire, the patrol, which suffered no casualties, continued on its way.

"Terminate without delay the attacks in the Kfar Saba area." In this language, the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday called upon the Amman authorities to stop attacks from across the border in a resolution that condemned Jordan for the Naveh Yamin outrage on Sunday night.

According to the resolution, "The aggressors, who had previously penetrated from across the Demarcation Line, threw two grenades into a room in which three adults and two infants were sleeping. Miraculously, they escaped serious injuries. "The perpetrators opened automatic fire at another house in the village."

The crossing of the line was considered to be a breach of the Armistice Agreement and the hostile act was a "serious violation."

On Tuesday, the Egyptian-Israel M.A.C. called upon Egypt to "terminate immediately and finally all such acts against Israel" as the firing on May 21 at an Israel routine patrol more than 150 metres from the Demarcation Line. Both machine guns and three-inch mortars were used by the Arabs from a permanent position.

The attack was described as a "flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement... by Egypt."

This was the second resolution on the same incident passed by the MAC at Tuesday's session. The first, reported briefly yesterday, censured Israel for firing across the armistice lines at an Egyptian defensive position in the Deir el Balah area.

Active Talks On Jordan Border Pact

Discussion of a local commander's agreement to cover the whole length of the border between Israel and Jordan is now being more actively resumed after a lull of some three months, it was learned in official circles in Jerusalem yesterday.

Matters had lagged because of the change of Government in Jordan, but when General E.L.M. Burns, head of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization saw Said el Mufti, the Jordan Premier, for the first time in Amman on Tuesday, one of the subjects of their talk was the local commanders agreement.

Both sides have expressed a favourable attitude towards the conclusion of the pact, and the discussions that will shortly take place will deal with technical and procedural matters arising out of the texts which are in the hands of the parties.

Another Attempt To Imitate

The Nescafe scandal is hardly forgotten, yet imitations of branded "Vita Boston" Chicken Soup have appeared on the market. The size of the package, its red and yellow colours and a similar sounding name have been used.

But the imitators have failed. It is impossible to copy the taste and quality of genuine "Vita Boston" Chicken Soup, the soup made with fresh chicken. Don't be misled! Insist on the original package with the "Vita Boston" Chicken Soup trade mark. *(Advt.)*

Sharett Warns Strikers Of Inflation Threat

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Every effort to increase the differential between the salaries of the lower and higher grades in the Civil Service must be accompanied by a consideration of its effect on wages in general, the Prime Minister said in the Knesset yesterday. He asked Government-employed physicians and other groups of civil servants to wait six more weeks until the Guri Committee issues its final report.

Mr. Sharett was replying to motions for the agenda by Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam), Dr. A. Altman (Herut), and Miss E. Wilenska (Communist) which called for a debate on the civil servants' demands. The motions, supported by the Opposition and the General Zionists, failed, 14-21. The General Zionist Ministers abstained. A fourth motion, by Mr. B. Azanya (Mapai), proposed that the subject be referred to the Labour Committee.

The Prime Minister, opposing a debate, stated that the wage policy of the Government and of the Histadrut had stabilised the real value of wages and had aided in the advance of the State towards economic independence.

Overall Effect

The Government had never been blind to the defects of the prevalent salary scale. In Israel, the salary of the lowest grade in the Civil Service as compared with that of the highest, was in the ratio of one to slightly more than two. In other civilised countries, the ratio ranged from 1:6 in Switzerland, to 1:25 in England.

But any effort to right this wrong, if it was a wrong, must take into account the far-reaching effects. Any government which agreed to the demands of separate groups under pressure of extreme measures, without considering the overall effect, would not be worthy of its name.

It was not true that there had been no improvement in the situation of the academic employees. They were receiving a special tax exemption equivalent to an additional IL30 a month. Doctors had received a further tax exemption for the purchase of professional literature, and a loan in the amount of one month's salary, without interest, re-payable

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 7)

Doctors Step Up 'Partial Strike'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—Doctors in State hospitals throughout the country stepped up their "partial strike" today in keeping with their decision at a special conference here yesterday. Claiming that they are not recompensed for an inordinate amount of overtime on Saturday and night duties, they are now keeping to a seven-hour day.

Dr. S. Btesh, Director-General of the Ministry of Health, is to meet here tomorrow afternoon with representatives of State-employed physicians to discuss the situation created by the "partial strike." (Yesterday's decision will send a "shock" through the nation's health network, the Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem).

The reduced hours have resulted in restricted medical services in State hospitals where only serious cases are being accepted.

The doctors yesterday turned down a proposal made by Mr. A. Becker, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, in which he appealed to them to postpone discussions on their claims for a month until after the general election. He said that the Histadrut supported the cause of the doctors and would do everything to find a solution to their problem.

Physicians of the Tel Aviv Municipal hospitals which are functioning as normal have decided to join the State doctors on Monday.

The dispute has arisen over the Government's refusal immediately to discuss the implementation of the regrading proposals as agreed to in principle in the Guri Report. Doctors are also demanding the new scales to be retroactive from April 1, and not on August 1 as suggested by the Government, and an immediate advance of 30 per cent of the new salary scales.

Court Finds Kastner Had Collaborated 'To Save Few'

Kastner to 'Do All To Clear Name'

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — "For me the judgment is just the beginning of a struggle for justice," Dr. Israel Kastner said here today after the verdict in the libel case was announced. He said that he was shocked by the report of the case, and had the feeling "that the court had made some grave factual errors and had failed in its judgment of history."

Dr. Kastner told *The Jerusalem Post* that it was inconceivable how the judgment could have put in such a light the unique case of self-sacrifice, courage and successful rescue work.

"I will do everything in my power to clear my name and honour. In the final analysis, justice must prevail."

At a mass meeting of immigrants from Hungary here tonight, Dr. Alexander Rosenfeld, the President of the Hungarian Immigrants' Association declared that the judgment had found the entire Zionist movement of Hungary guilty and that all those who worked for the rescue of Jews from the Nazis had been qualified as collaborators of Hitler's henchmen.

Knesset Validates Rabbis' Election

The election of Rabbi Itzhak Nissim as Chief Sephardic Rabbi was validated retroactively yesterday by the adoption of the Chief Rabbinical Council Law by the Knesset. There was no opposition.

The law makes valid all elections to the Chief Rabbinate since December 1, 1936, and states that the Hebrew text of the original Mandatory law be operative.

After the vote on the bill, Miss Ada Maimon went to the rostrum to make a personal statement.

"I consider it my pleasant duty," she said, "to point out that for the first time women, Members of the Knesset, participated in the ratification of the election of the Chief Rabbi, Rishon le-Zion."

U.S. Army Secretary Stevens Resigns

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens resigned today for "personal reasons." He is being replaced by Mr. Wilber Brucher, General Counsel of the Defence Department.

Two Killed in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Wednesday (Reuter). — British troops searched with police patrols in the island's main towns after a night of terror in which two persons were killed and 16 wounded.

H.U. Senate Calls For "Better Conditions"

The Hebrew University Senate, in a special meeting yesterday, decided that out of "vigilance for the standard of the University and its vital needs, the University authorities are requested to do all in their power to raise the salaries and improve the working conditions of the scientific workers."

The strike of the Hebrew University's faculty goes into its third day today with no change in the situation.

At the same time, full professors of the University met to determine their stand regarding the strike (which they have not joined). As far as could be learned, no decisions were taken and a second meeting will be held on Sunday.

NAHARIYA

All about the resort that has never had to run a courtesy campaign in its hotel trade.

Also: Essenes, Christians, and the Dead Sea Scrolls; the Church and the Navy in the Argentine revolt; an exciting biography of Lloyd George.

With all the regular week-end features, in tomorrow's Jerusalem Post.

Greenwald Fined IL 1 for One Libel

Jerusalem Post Staff

In exonerating Malkiel Greenwald of three out of four charges of libelling Dr. Israel Kastner, who was head of the Jewish Rescue Committee in Budapest during the Nazi occupation of Hungary in 1944, the President of the District Court, Judge Benjamin Halevi, yesterday found that Dr. Kastner had in fact collaborated with the Nazis; prepared the ground for the mass murder of Hungarian Jewry; and had testified at Nuremberg to save a Nazi war criminal.

On a fourth libel charge of "sharing the loot" with a Nazi the Judge found that this accusation had not been substantiated, and Greenwald was therefore guilty of libel and fined a token IL.1.

This verdict was delivered to a packed courtroom at 10.15 last night, 14 hours after Judge Halevi had taken his seat to read the most important passages of his 300-page judgment, which he had taken eight months to write. After dealing at length with the three accusations made by Greenwald, the truth of which he found had been proved by the testimony brought on his behalf by Mr. Samuel Tamir, his counsel, Dr. Halevi said he could not reach any conclusion on the charge of "sharing the loot" because the evidence had been full of contradictions. No proof had been submitted that Kastner had ever lived above his earnings as a public official.

JUDGE HALEVI

He said earlier, however, that Kastner had been guilty of the "fullest collaboration," that he had acted as a Quisling with the complete knowledge of what his actions would lead to, and that he had willingly sacrificed the mass of Hungarian Jewry to save a group of 600 friends and relatives in the famous Bergen Belsen rescue train.

Tamir 'Grateful'

Mr. Tamir rose to say that he was deeply grateful to the Court which had reached basic decisions after a thorough study of the evidence. It was no exaggeration, Mr. Tamir noted, to say that despite the fact that his client had been found guilty on one point, he also felt the greatest elation that he had done his duty towards the many who had died. He was sure that many thousands would thank him for his staunch courage in tearing aside the veil from this dark chapter. Only a hand from heaven could have made possible the revelation of the truth, he added.

Mr. Tamir asked the Court to order the State to pay costs. Judge Halevi, in granting his request, noted that it would only be a symbolic payment, which he set at IL200. The judge paid tribute to Mr. Tamir by saying that he was one of the decisive factors in bringing the trial to such a successful conclusion.

Dealing with Greenwald's charge that Kastner had testified to save a war criminal, Kurt Becher, Judge Halevi first asked, was Becher a war criminal? From 1944 until the end of the war, Becher worked with the *waffen s.s.* whose main task was to annihilate Jews. Becher was at Himmler's beck and call, and never did anything without either receiving a direct order or consulting him. Becher, as head of the economic department of the S.S. in Budapest, "squeezed" money from the Jews at every opportunity and thus enjoyed the fruits of the pillage wrought by others. He was equally guilty as if he had actually done the extermination himself.

Becher was a war criminal, and Kastner knew this. If Becher had done anything to save the Jews, he had done it to gain an alibi which would be useful in saving himself from hanging as a war criminal. But Kastner, knowing full well that the Bergen Belsen rescue train would not save him from punishment after the war, also cast about for an alibi. They decided to provide alibis for each other, he said, and set about saving Jews who were not in death camps.

"If Himmler, Becher and Kastner," the judge said linking them together, "wanted to save Jews, they could have found plenty in the death camps. In his testimony, Kastner had said that he had gone from safety in Switzerland to Germany to save Jews. He told the Court that he would have gone, even if only to save one Jew. "I must accept this with great reservation," the judge said.

Becher's Alibi

The lengths to which Becher would go to establish an alibi to save himself was shown by his treatment of Dr. Moshe Bar-Zvi (Schweiger), the head of the Hagana in Hungary. Becher went to the Mounthausen camp, where prisoners were killed by injecting benzine into their veins, and ordered that he get special care. Then when Becher made a dash towards the American lines to avoid capture by the Russians, he took Dr. Bar-Zvi with him. While they hid for several days in a castle, Becher treated Dr. Bar-Zvi with the greatest of respect, calling him "Herr Doktor" and having their meals served together. Shortly before Becher was captured, he gave Dr. Bar-Zvi the "loot" which he had received for the rescue train, saying that he wanted it returned to the Jewish people. This was a deliberate move on Becher's part to build up a favourable story upon which he could rely after the war. No man with a clean conscience would save one man if the idea of an alibi was not prominent in his mind.

Kastner told the Court that he had never testified for Becher at Nurenberg, and that his sole contribution had been a sworn statement setting forth the objective facts. But, it had been shown, Kastner's statement was a recommendation favourable to Becher which he signed as representative of the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress. The weight of such a statement, which apparently had the approval of these two leading Jewish bodies, was enough to free Becher. But Kastner had not been so authorized. Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, of the Jewish Agency, had categorically denied this in court, and Judge Halevi accepted Mr. Dobkin's statement.

In concluding, Judge Halevi said that Kastner knew full well that Becher had never made a "courageous" stand against the Nazis in favour of the Jews. The opposite was true. Yet Kastner said that he had never doubted Becher's good intentions, although he knew that Becher was an instrument of Himmler.

After dealing briefly with the charge of "sharing the loot," Judge Halevi announced his verdict. He had opened the afternoon session five hours earlier with a long and detailed account of the "parachutists chapter" (summarized on Page 3, Col. 5). An account of the morning session, which lasted from 8.20 a.m. until after 1.30 p.m. is summarized on Page 2.

TURKEY TO RECEIVE SUGAR FROM ISRAEL

ISTANBUL, Wednesday (INA). —Israel will export to Turkey 6,000 tons of sugar which are urgently needed in this country, it was announced here today.

The agreement, which was concluded by Mr. Michael Tsur, of the Israel Finance Ministry, was hailed in Turkish official and commercial circles as a sign of friendship.

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Enjoy a refreshing drink
on the Terrace
of the
King David Hotel
JERUSALEM
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Social & Personal

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, wife of the President, held a meeting at her home yesterday to discuss the construction of public buildings at Nir Yitzhak and Mash'abei Sadeh in memory of the Palmach commander, Yitzhak Sadeh. Among those present were Professor Y. Ratner, Mr. Abraham Shapira, the veteran watchman; Aluf Yigal Alon, Messrs A. Becker, S. Avidan, Meskin, Y. Galili, Moshe Shamir, Haim Guri, Reuven Mass, Y. Kalir and Mrs. Rahel Schwarz.

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Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, yesterday visited the Dr. Joseph Mayer Hospital in Kfar Saba.

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The Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Benzion Dinur, yesterday received the former Turkish Minister of Education, Mr. Hassan Ali Yucel.

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The Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Herzog gave a reception yesterday evening for the Rev. Dr. Herbert Goldstein and Mrs. Goldstein of New York, Rabbi Isaac Meir Levin, the Aguda leader, and President Mazar of the Hebrew University were among the numerous scholars, teachers and preachers invited to meet the visitors. The American Consul-General and Mrs. Cole were present.

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ARRIVALS: Dr. Klaus Steiner, Director of the Legal Department at the Austrian Ministry of Communications and National Enterprises, for talks on an air agreement; Mr. Khim Maung Kywe, International Secretary of the Burmese Students Federation, as guest of Mapai youth; Mr. Norman Salit, President of the American Synagogue Council; Mr. Leonard Cowles, new U.S. Consul in Haifa, with his wife and children, from the U.S.; Mrs. Gertrude Feuerring, of New York.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. Y. Nahmias, European representative of the Ministry of Defence, for Paris after leave; Mr. Max Lapidoth, adviser to the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, for the U.S.; Mr. R. Clane of Paris and Mr. S. Vishniak of Mexico after participating in the International Chambers of Commerce Conference, for their respective countries; Mr. John Hodgeson, vice-president of the Lanseair Tourist Company in the U.S.; Mr. A. Oren of the Kupat Holim Central Office for Rome and London; Mr. P. Rouselle, Air France Director, and his wife, for New York.

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"Cafe Vienna" in Zion Square, a known landmark in Jerusalem's "cafe society," reopened yesterday afternoon after being thoroughly renovated and redecorated. A cocktail party to mark the occasion was given by Messrs. Berger and Novak for a large number of guests.

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Mr. Josiah W. Bennett, the U.S. Embassy Public Relations Officer, will speak on "Formosa" at today's meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club in the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, at 1.15 p.m.

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The meeting of the Israel Foreign Policy Association scheduled for tonight in Tel Aviv will not take place, owing to the sudden departure to London of the lecturer, Mr. David Hacohen, former Minister to Burma.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for Professor Yitzhak Elcazari Volcani will take place at 3 p.m. today, the 30th day after his death, under the joint auspices of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Station, in the Faculty of Agriculture, Rehovot.

SEVEN CAMPS POLIO VICTIMS OPENING

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Seven camps for child victims of polio will be opened this summer throughout the country by Ilanshil (the Israel Association for Polio Victims), Mr. Dan Pines, Chairman of the Association announced here today.

A four-week holiday will cost IL120, and the Ministry for Social Welfare and local welfare departments will participate in the cost. There will be a specially trained instructor for every six children.

Professor Emil Adler, a polio specialist and chairman of the Jerusalem branch of Ilanshil, said that there had been a distinct decline in the number of polio cases in Israel during the past two years. (Itim)

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2042. [illegible], German Colony, 4740. TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3536. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 3721. [illegible], 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Aliva, 145 Dizengoff, 24717. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67633. JAFFA: Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. RAMAT GAN: Mazor, 50 Bialik. GIVATAYIM: Noga, opp. Fire Station. HOLON: [illegible], Kikar [illegible]. HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582. Mazor, 17 Hagefen, 4723. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. SAFAD: Feldmann. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, [illegible]. Dr. Steinitz, Rehov Princess Mary, [illegible]. TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shoham, 1 Syrkin, [illegible]. Dr. H.L. [illegible], 14 [illegible]. Dr. Weinberg, 6 [illegible]. HAIFA: Dr. [illegible], 67 Herzl, 3377. Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Kastner Created 'Secret Front' with Nazis, Says Halevi

CALLS ACTIONS "COLLABORATION IN FULLEST SENSE OF WORD" — MASSES SACRIFICED FOR FEW

Malkiel Greenwald was accused by the Public Prosecutor of criminally libelling Dr. Rudolf (Israel) Kastner, in that he published defamatory matter concerning him with intent to defame him (Section 201 of the Criminal Code). Judgment was delivered yesterday in the case which opened on February 18, 1954.

Greenwald admitted that he had published the matter but pleaded that it was true and it was for the public benefit that it should be published — which is a sufficient defence under Section 205 of the Criminal Code. The Attorney General admitted that, if the matter published were in fact true, it would be for the public benefit that it should be published. The onus of proving that it had been true was therefore laid upon Greenwald.

The President of the District Court, Judge Benjamin Halevi, began reading the judgment in an impersonal voice at 8.20 a.m. A crowd had formed outside the court house as early as 7.30 a.m.

At first the court audience was slightly restive, but gradually, as he described the cataclysm which overwhelmed Hungarian Jewry, complete silence enveloped the packed room. The small crowd waiting outside in the corridor in the hope of gaining admittance was the only distracting noise. Many of the persons were frankly sensation-seekers, but others, from their accents, were former Hungarians.

Both Mr. Shmuel Tamir, the defence counsel for Malkiel Greenwald, and Mr. Amnon Tell, who prosecuted for the State, were impassive and seemed lost in deep thought. Neither Dr. Israel Kastner, nor Moshe Krause, nor Yoel Palgi, nor Mrs. Katherina Senesh, all important witnesses, were present. Mr. Haim Cohen, who took over the handling of the trial from Mr. Amnon Tell, is abroad.

Dr. Halevi, who frequently sipped from a glass of water, read only selected portions of the judgment. However, these portions made one connected story and the thread of his thoughts was never lost.

In his judgment, he divided Greenwald's accusation into four main headings: 1. Collaboration with the Nazis; 2. The "indirect murder" of, or "the preparing of the ground" for the murder of the Jews of Hungary; 3. Dividing the "loot" with a Nazi war criminal; 4. Rescuing the same Nazi war criminal from due punishment after the end of World War II.

The two first accusations applied to the months May and June, 1944, when 500,000 Hungarian Jews were exterminated by the Nazis — a macabre operation for which Greenwald claimed that Dr. Kastner had prepared the groundwork.

After giving the background to these events and explaining the role played by Eichmann and other notorious Nazis, Judge Halevi analysed the evidence of the long succession of witnesses who had testified before the Court and, on the strength of their testimony, he found the following facts:

(a) The Jews of the Hungarian ghettos boarded the deportation trains in complete ignorance of the fact that they were headed for extermination. Up to the end, they were under the impression that they were headed for the labour camps at Kinir Mezo.

(b) The Nazis could not possibly have succeeded in deceiving a whole people so thoroughly and successfully were it not for the fact that Jewish sources had spread the rumour that the trains were headed for labour camps. The Jews of Hungary would never have believed the Nazis themselves, but they did believe their own leaders. Eichmann and his henchmen used the well-tried system of organizing and cheating, eventually leading to the slaughter of the masses of Hungarian Jewry with the assistance of their fellow-Jews, either by omitting to deny the rumours that the trains were headed for labour camps only, or by actively confirming these rumours.

No Warning Given

In Cluj and Nodvorod in particular, the leaders of the Jewish Community on the one part took an active part in disseminating the Nazis' official statement and, on the other hand, did not deny the rumours spread by others ostensibly in their names. Not one communal leader rose up to dispel the rumours and to warn the people that they were headed for disaster. On the contrary, those ordinary individuals who attempted to do so in Nodvorod were persecuted by the communal leaders.

(c) The faith which the Jews placed in these false announcements and their ignorance of the fact that they, their women folk and children were being sent to the gas chambers of Auschwitz, caused them to obey the discipline of the ghetto implicitly, not to object to being sent away and not to interfere with the arrangements made for their deportation.

Despite the fact that thousands of Jews in these ghettos were guarded by only 150 S.S. men and a handful of Hungarian gendarmerie, not even the young and healthy amongst them attempted to escape to the nearby Rumanian border, nor did they organize any resistance whatsoever, the Jewish leaders having done all in their power to prevent just such activities on the part of their people by calming any fears they might have had.

(d) Not a few of the Jews had the opportunity of escaping from the ghettos of Cluj and Nodvorod without any danger whatsoever. But, relying on the false reports, they did not avail themselves of the opportunity. Many other Jews could have tried to cross the border and take the chance of being caught and returned to their ghettos, but they did not take the chance as they were unaware of the fact that the alternative was extermination in the gas chambers.

In the Rumanian border town of Turda, an organized escape-route had been planned even before the Hungarian Jews had been concentrated into ghettos. The Rescue Committee of Cluj had smuggled out hundreds of Jews in this way and some members of the committee had themselves escaped by the same way; but with the concentration of the Jews of Cluj into a ghetto, this organized method of escape suddenly ceased to operate — and without any apparent objective reasons. While a blind, panic-stricken flight on the part of all the Jews of Cluj and Nodvorod was not likely to have succeeded, there had been every chance of rescuing thousands by means of a well-planned and organized scheme. Instead of stopping this organized escape at so critical a moment, the Cluj Committee could have — and should have — planned the escape of the young people and any other appropriate groups.

The same people who spread or confirmed the reports in the Cluj and Nodvorod ghettos that the trains were headed for Kinir-Mizo; those same heads of the community who did not warn their people against false hopes, who failed to organize any planned escape to Rumania — they did not accompany their fellow-Jews to Auschwitz. Instead, practically all of them were included in the Bergen-Belsen rescue transport.

Was there any connection between the fact that the leaders allowed the mass of Hungarian Jewry to be duped by the Nazis and the fact that these self-same leaders escaped a similar fate by being sent by the Nazis to Bergen-Belsen and thence to Switzerland on the "train of the 600"?

Judge Halevi then described Kastner's early life and how he had come to Zionism, eventually forming, with Brandt and others, a small select Rescue Committee group which banded together in order to extend help to the refugees from Nazism who started to trickle into Hungary in 1941. In 1942, at the insistance of the Jewish Agency this group became more permanent and organized, but all efforts to persuade Kastner to extend it and to put it on a broader public basis failed. Then the Nazis conquered Hungary — in March, 1944, and Kastner and his friends were under no illusions as to the intentions of the Nazis. They knew of the extermination of five million Jews in Europe and they knew that a "Jewish Commando" had come to Hungary for one purpose only — to liquidate Hungarian Jewry.

'Buying' Hungary Jews

Judge Halevi then went on to explain how Kastner and Brandt came to negotiate with Wislicki, one of the high officers of the "Jewish Commando" about "buying" the Jews of Hungary for 2 million dollars.

These negotiations brought Kastner into contact with Krumei, the Nazi in charge of the "Jewish Commando." Three days previous to the Nazi conquest, the Palestine Office in Budapest (of which Mr. Moshe Krause was the manager) had received a telegram from the Jewish Agency in Istanbul saying that 600 certificates were available for veteran Zionists in Budapest and that a boat awaited them in Konstanza.

Kastner, with the consent of Krause asked Krumei whether the Nazis would be prepared to allow 600 emigrants to leave Hungary. Eventually, in May, 1944, an agreement was reached between Kastner and Krumei according to which the Nazis would allow 600 to leave Hungary — 300 from Budapest and 300 from the provinces, according to a list which would be prepared by Kastner himself.

The plan to buy the safety of Hungarian Jews from Wislicki failed and the Jews were herded into ghettos. One month from the day on which Kastner and Brandt had started negotiations, the Nazis had set in motion their plan for the total destruction of Hungarian Jewry. Kastner saw that the position was hopeless and that further negotiations were valueless. Nevertheless, Krumei had promised to let the 600 "select" go. What could possibly have been his motive? The answer to this was found by Judge Halevi in the testimony of Mr. Philip Freudiger (the head of the Orthodox Jewish Community of Budapest). The organisers of the extermination of the Hungarian Jews and their henchmen had enabled Kastner, and others, to save their friends and relatives in the provinces in order to put both rescuers and rescued under a terrible obligation, and to tie them inescapably to their Nazi masters. In this way, they hoped to force the leaders of the Hungarian Jewish Community, both in Budapest and the provinces, to collaborate with them during the total extermination plan.

The Nazis had an excellent system and soon knew everything about the Jewish organizations in Hungary. They had learned well the lesson of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. They knew that the Zionists were the "active element" and could lead a revolt in which they would sell their lives dearly. One of the first things the Nazis did when they overran Hungary was to separate the various Jewish communities by forbidding contact between them.

The Nazis could not hope to deport 800,000 Jews by military means. They needed collaborators, either willing ones or those unaware of the fact that they were being duped.

'Minimal Assistance'

But the assistance which the Budapest Jewish Council could give the Nazis was minimal since they were known to have been appointed officially by the Nazis. But the situation was different with regard to Kastner and his Rescue Committee, which had been appointed by the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organization of Hungary, and whose activities until the Nazi conquest had been secret and required a great deal of courage. But Eichmann and his henchmen knew all about the Rescue Committee and knew that they could be a source of unrest and rebelliousness amongst the Jews. In their haste to carry out their extermination plan they could brook of no delay and Kastner proved a ready tool in their hands, through his negotiations for saving the "select 600."

From the beginning of their negotiations with the S.S., Kastner and his friends earned the protection and support of the Nazis. The illegal "Rescue Committee" was virtually taken under the wing of the "Jewish Commando" and the Gestapo.

The question was not, pointed out Judge Halevi, whether the Committee could carry on with its activities without the protection of the S.S. or not. The question was: why were the Nazis interested in the continued existence of the Rescue Committee. Had they suddenly become humanitarians interested in saving human lives? Or was the existence of this Committee a necessary part of their total extermination plan.

Kastner had been plunged into the depths of despair by the black news coming from Auschwitz and suddenly realized that his negotiations with the Nazis had come to nothing. In this dark hour, Krumei pulled out the card of the 600 as an inducement to Kastner to continue his relationship with the S.S. The temptation was great. Here was an opportunity to save 600 souls, and not just ordinary souls, but all those who were nearest and dearest to him and those whom he considered most worthy of rescue. It was not to be wondered at that in the circumstances he unhesitatingly accepted Krumei's gift.

Shmuel Tamir

Amnon Tell

But no one had warned Kastner to "beware of the Greeks especially when they come bearing gifts." In accepting Krumei's gift he sold his soul to the devil. Kastner became dependent on the good graces of the Nazis and in order to remain in these good graces he had to do as they wished. And as the plan for the rescue of the select 600 became more and more concrete and sprang to life with the drawing up of Kastner's family, his friends and acquaintances, the leader of the Zionist movement and other notables — so Kastner came more and more to depend on the Nazis' good graces and to fear the consequences of losing them.

On the second of May, 1944 — the day on which Kastner reached an agreement with Krumei — there were two alternatives before Kastner: either to continue with the rescue of Jews by means of the escape route to Rumania and warn them against allowing themselves to be deported to the gas-chambers, or to avail himself of the Nazis' offer to save 600 selected Jews and keep silent about the certain fate to which the rest were heading. He chose the second.

Masses Sacrificed

The agreement with the Nazis forced Kastner and the Rescue Committee to give up all thought of any alternative plans for rescue which might endanger the prospect of the 600 select. The masses were sacrificed for the few.

The Nazis forbade Dr. Kastner to reveal the plan. Why was secrecy necessary? Both Eichmann and Dr. Kastner were equally interested in keeping the agreement a total secret: for Eichmann could thus kill all Hungarian Jews except the "select," and Dr. Kastner could thus save the "select."

By the end of April, Dr. Kastner was fully aware that the ghettos were concentration points for deportation to Auschwitz. News to this effect was brought to the Rescue Committee in Istanbul by Yoel Brandt when he transmitted Eichmann's proposal to save one million Jews against the payment of 10,000 lorries.

One of the most shocking facts was that 500,000 Jews boarded the deportation trains passively because they were misled.

Regarding Cluj, where Dr Kastner selected 388 persons to board the Bergen Belsen rescue train, he had neither warned the city nor sent messengers to do so. This absence of a warning to Cluj can only be interpreted as planned. Dr. Kastner was forbidden to reveal the "secret of the Reich." In fact, the S.S. let Dr. Kastner go to Cluj without fear that his actions might harm their plan.

In working to save the "select" Dr. Kastner sacrificed the others. While they were still in the land of the living, he blotted them out of his book.

Mr. Krause spoke the truth when he testified that Dr. Kastner "had no conscience, lacked responsibility."

(At this point there was a rustle of hands in the courtroom as if clapping was breaking out. Mrs. Hansi Brandt left the packed, sweltering courtroom).

By establishing a group to be saved in Cluj, Dr. Kastner sent the other 18,000 Jews to their death, for he divided them. From now on, the purpose of the "select" and the 18,000 others was diametrically opposed. The "select" had mutual interests with the Nazis.

The 18,000 in Cluj could have saved themselves only by putting up a resistance. Revolt might have been futile, but many might have been saved. Knowing that "to sit with folded arms" meant death, Dr. Kastner should have warned them to seize the chance of escape or revolt. But from his testimony, and that of others, it becomes clear that after his visit to Cluj, even the small underground escape network ceased to function.

Dr. Kastner even concealed his motives from the leaders of the "select." By hiding the truth from them, he placed them in the camp of the collaborators. This was intentional. For Cluj was the decisive factor in the success of the plan for other Jewish centres.

Broke Trust

Dr. Kastner is responsible for the collaboration of the Cluj leaders which helped the murder of the other 18,000. "Kastner's actions were collaboration in the fullest sense of the word."

(The court usher was obliged to call for quiet).

Dr. Kastner broke his trust with Hungarian Jewry. His agreement with the S.S. created a "secret front" between them.

It is forbidden for a person to save himself by spilling the blood of others. (Dr. Halevi quoted various Jewish authorities, including Maimonides). In doing so he forfeits his right to life.

A guard is approached by an enemy soldier who says the forces behind him are overwhelming. If you do not warn your companions, you and selected others will be saved. The guard saves his life by betraying his comrades.

It is impossible to estimate the number of lives lost because of the collaboration.

The first two accusations of the accused are true. (Minor sensation in court).

After a short recess, Dr. Halevi dealt at length with Dr. Kastner's claim that he saved 15,000 Jews who were sent to Austria.

Nazi testimony at the Nuremburg trials shows that 12,000 Jews were sent to Austria to work at the request of Kaltenbrunner, a fanatic Nazi general. Able-bodied Jews were to work and the others were to get "special treatment" (death).

We are asked to believe either that Dr. Kastner influenced Kaltenbrunner or vice versa. But no connection had been proved. Dr. Kastner was therefore guilty of taking credit for things in which he had had no hand.

The publication by Mr. Moshe Krause, head of the Palestine Office in Budapest, of the "Auschwitz protocol" had aroused world-wide reaction. Mr. Krause also got Consul Lutz and others to help. Not only did Dr. Kastner not help Mr. Krause, he often hindered him. Mr. Krause's version that Dr. Kastner had collaborated should be accepted, as should his version that Brandt's mission to Istanbul was camouflage to awaken Jewish hope since the Nazis had begun the deportations several days before.

The Allies rejected Eichmann's offer to exchange one million Jews for 10,000 trucks even if these were to be used against the Russians. This could have been expected. The Nazis were experts at Machiavellian systems of making totally unacceptable conditions.

The Court would not decide on the outcome of Brandt's mission since it was irrelevant to the main issue of the trial.

(More on P. 1 and 3)

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

(227, 249 33.3 & 42.9 M.): **News: Hebrew:** 7 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 5 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. Programme for Factory Workers (Haifa). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Opera (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Mif'al Ha'payis Draw. 4.15 Musical Miniatures (R). 4.30 Light Music. 5.00 Mif'al Ha'payis Draw. 5.15 Child's Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.05 Talk. 7.15 Three Movements from "Folk Symphony" (Avidom). 7.35 From the World of Music. 7.50 Press Conference. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 The Knesset and its Committees. 9.15 Piano Recital: Souribelle Frishtak: "Papillons" Sonata in G-minor (Schumann). 9.45 Sports. 9.55 Variety Programme. 10.25 Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger. Soloist: Sarah Lash: Works by Paul Ben-Haim, Mozart & Mahler. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

(497, 469, 225, 216, 41.9 & 33.3 M. **English News:** 1.45, 10.00 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 Music and the Land of Israel. 7.05 Afrikaans Transmission. 7.15 Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 279 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Fantasy. 7.00 Songs. 7.30 Among the Flags. 8.00 Bookshelf for the soldier. 8.30 News. 8.45 Classical Request Programme: Works by Beethoven, Chopin. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.95, 25.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Week's Features.

Notices to the Public

The Committee for Traditional Commemoration, Mt. Zion, hereby announces that the traditional programme in memory of the burning of holy scriptures scheduled for the Eve of Shabbat Hukat will be held today, June 23, 1955, at 3 p.m. in the Scrolls Room on Mt. Zion.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4136. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ **Exhibitions:—**

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition of the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition. 10-1, 4-6.

Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Cana'anite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 29 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1, 4-6.

"Miserere" by Georges Rouault. In the Hermann Shulman Hall: American Contemporary Paintings. Exhibit of the Month: Vase, Ceramic Gold Lustre, Kashan School (Persia) 13th century. (New acquisition of the Museum), Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 3-6.

Paintings and Sculptures by Robert Basel. Drawings by Jerusalem Artists. Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.

★ **Tours: —**

Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Social Evening:—**

Canadian Embassy Programme on "Life in Canada." Introduction by Mr. George P. Kidd. Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, and five films on Canadian life. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

Theatre:—

Do-Re-Mi, "Ball at Savoy," Edison, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**

1) Aaron Priwer — Sculptures. 2) Lauda Padoa (Venice, Italy) — Paintings. 3) Rubin (Retrospective Show). Museum. 10-1, 6-7.

★ **Concert:—**

David Bar-Ilan, Piano Recital (first concert since his return), Beit Lessin, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**

Habimah, "The Tea House of the August Moon," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m. (Sold out).

Cameri Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Cameri Theatre "The Rainmaker," New Cameri Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Ohel "They Know What They Wanted."

Dzigan and Schumacher, Ohel Shem, 8.45 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:—**

Ayala and Sam Zacks collection, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 9-1, 4-9. Daily Conducted Tours at 11.30 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. Fortnightly exhibit: Miron Sima, colours, woodcuts.

★ **Theatre:—**

Habimah, "King Lear," Armon, 9 p.m.

GIVAT ALIYA

★ **Theatre:—**

Dina Halperin in "Froi Kegn Froi," Gal Ron, 8.30 p.m.

ZIKHRON YAACOV

★ **Theatre: —**

Idishe Folks Bine with Diana Blumenfeld and Jonas Turkov in "Sure Seinal from Yechupetz." "Kesek," Shomron, 9 p.m.

NATANYA

★ **Theatre:—**

Cameri Theatre, "Pantomima," (Programme No. 2), Sharon, 8.30 p.m.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARMON: "Pigalle."
EDEN: Knights of the Round Table.
EDISON: Julietta, 2nd week 3.30 & 7.15. At 9.15: Do-Re-Mi.
ORGIL: So Big, 4th week.
ORNA: The Siege at Red River.
ORION: Giuseppe Verdi, 2nd week.
RON: Ring of Fear.
STUDIO: "Jeux Interdits."
TEL OR: Aaron Slick from Punkin Crick.
ZION HALL: "Les Enfants de l'Amour."

TEL AVIV

At 4, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: "L'Ennemi Public No. 1", 2nd week.
CHEN: Sabrina.
ESTHER: Kiss Me Kate.
MOGRABI: The Egyptian, 2nd week.
OPHIR: Flame and the Flesh.
ORION: Dial M. for Murder, 4th week.
TAMAR: The Man Between, 3rd week. Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.: The Golden Blade.
YARON: "Le Mouton a Cinq Pattes", 7th week.
ZAMIR: "Sans Laisser d'Adresse," 4th week. Continuous from 10 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.: The Set-Up.

HAIFA

ARMON: Knock on Wood, 3rd week.
ORLY: Stalag 17.
EN DOR: Duel in the Sun.
ORION: Blowing Wild, 2nd week.
ATZMON: Rhapsody, 3rd week.
PEER: Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves, 2nd week.
GAL OR: Down Argentine Way. Matinees: "The Gal Who Took the West."
AMPHITHEATRE: Demetrius and the Gladiators, 2nd week.
ORAH: "Secrets d'Alcove", 2nd week

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וינה Vienna

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NAHARIYA: Fri., June 24. AMPHITHEATRE
JERUSALEM: Sat., June 25. Y.M.C.A.
Tickets: Jerusalem: Cabane; Tel Aviv: Rococo, 98 Dizengoff; Union Radio, 116 Dizengoff; Ramat Gan: Reichnitz, 67 Reh. Bialik.

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LOST on Thursday, June 16, 1955, at the Hacarmel Market, Tel Aviv, **SOUTH AFRICAN PASSPORT** bearing number 115028 in the name of Frida Judith Levinthal. Return; Farhi, 20 Rehov Hamatmid, Ramat Gan. Reward.

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HEBREW and FRENCH SUBTITLES
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Shortly: ZION Cinema, Jerusalem
ARMON Cinema, Haifa

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DO-RE-MI Theatre in Tel Aviv
Only performance of the operetta
"Ball at the Savoy"
Z.O.A. Garden

FERDINAND

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	52	21	29	31
Tiberias	47	24	41	42
Haifa Port	58	24	31	32
Natanya	66	20	30	32
Tel Aviv Kirya	71	20	29	31
Tel Aviv Port	70	20	27	30
Lydda Airport	54	17	32	34
Jerusalem	31	20	28	33
Beersheba	38	15	36	36
Eilat	6	26	41	44
Sdom	—	—	—	44

*A) Humidity at 8 a.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

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CURRENCY IN circulation dropped by IL870,307 to IL180,816,855 this week, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. There was a IL996,307 decrease in foreign currency and a IL130,000 rise in Treasury Bills.

• • •

IL50,000 DAMAGE was caused to a Leyland bus which burst into flames on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highroad near Faradis Village at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. No one was hurt. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the engine.

El Al Signs Contract For Britannia Planes

El Al and the Bristol Aeroplane Company yesterday signed the contract for the purchase of three Britannia turbo-prop airliners which will be delivered in the beginning of 1957. The contract was signed simultaneously in Tel Aviv and Bristol, England.

The plane is the first turbo-prop in the 4,000 horsepower class to be given official British clearance for passenger service. The price of each airliner is approximately £1m., with the Ministry of Finance putting half the total amount at the disposal of El Al, and providing a guarantee for the other half.

The British planes, with a cruising speed of more than 600 kms. an hour will reduce flying time from Lydda to London to five hours and 48 minutes, to Johannesburg to 10 hours and 30 minutes and to New York to 14 hours.

Ship's Crew Rejects Arbitration Ruling

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The dispute over the two seamen of the s.s. Daniella Borchard who were dismissed for alleged insubordination, reached a serious stage tonight. The ship is due to sail after midnight, but the crew is unlikely to agree unless their demand for the full reinstatement of the men is met.

Mr. Y. Barash, of the Histadrut Executive, who arbitrated the case yesterday, decided that the two men should be returned to the ship but should miss one sailing. However, the Seamen's Union should find them work for this time. The crew decided not to accept his ruling and sent a telegram to the Histadrut Secretary General asking him to intervene in favour of the men. If no answer or an unsatisfactory one is received by sailing time, they are unlikely to agree to sail without the two men.

'No Evidence of Agency Employees Misusing Position for Nahlaot'

While certain defects are apparent in the "Nahlaot" scheme, there is no basis for accusing any Agency employee of misusing his position for furthering this enterprise.

This is the conclusion of the Jewish Agency Controller Mr. Shmuel Rappaport in his 3¼-page report on the agricultural associations of Nahlaot, Ganei Yerushalayim, Edit and Neta, which have as members Jewish Agency and Government officials. The State Controller's report on this matter was submitted to the Prime Minister last week. The Agency's Controller's conclusions were issued yesterday simultaneously with reactions by the Jewish Agency Executive and Mr. Levi Eshkol, head of the Agency's Settlement Department.

Of the 285 registered members in the four associations, 103 are Jewish Agency officials; 22 — Jewish National Fund; 105 — civil servants and 55 other. Most of the Agency and Government employees are connected professionally with agriculture, — 56 as agronomists and 77 as farmers.

While some members of the Settlement Department are members of the associations, the budgets were authorised by the Executive of the Department with the agreement of its director Mr. Eshkol.

The Controller states that he himself had seen no decisions by the Jewish National Fund Directorate or any higher committee on land allocations for these associations, Mr. R. Weitz of the Settlement Department has stated that on the basis of a decision of principle taken by the J.N.F. a long time ago, he had limited himself to one announcement on the allocations. This announcement was made to the "Va'ada Elyona" of the J.N.F., of which Mr. Weitz is Chairman. Although, in the Controller's opinion, this was not the proper method of dealing with allocations to an unusual type of settlement, there is no doubt as to their legality.

No discussions of this scheme were held by the Agency Executive until May 10, 1954, when Mr. Eshkol brought up the proposal for Ganei Yerushalayim. The Executive decided to resume discussion of this matter when details of the scheme were presented, but it never did so and has never formally authorised the associations.

While the Executive generally authorises only the general framework of the settlement budget, the Settlement Department should have received the Executive's approval in this case, in view of the special nature of these settlements. When Mr. Eshkol raised the question of Ganei Yerushalayim on May 10, he explained that he was doing so to "be careful." This raises the question of the lack of similar care for the other associations which were formed two years previously.

Land Not Choicest

Were the lands allocated to these associations of the choicest soil? The lands of Neta and Nahlaot appear to the eyes of a "non-expert" to be not of the poorest quality. A hilly area in Nahlaot is being exploited for olive trees and plantations. (A Yemenite community which had previously been in Nahlaot refused to settle there permanently). The land of Ganei Yerushalayim, especially with its proximity to the border, was not such that settlers would grab at.

The associations received the same land allocations as those of other settlements in their areas: 25-30 dunams per person:

There is no possibility of determining whether preference was shown in budget and equipment allocations. No basis has been found for this suspicion. There is no choice but to trust the integrity of the men in charge of allocations until such time as the opposite is proved.

No guarantees as yet exist for the actual settlement of members. The Settlement Department has drawn up a draft contract giving members six years in which to go and live on the land, but no such agreement exists within the associations themselves.

The directors of these enterprises state that nuclei of 20 to 30 persons are ready to settle in the near future, but only seven had already done so (all in Nahlaot). From conversations with the directors, it seems that even now some members have no clear idea of the possibility of settlement and the conditions attached to it.

The basic question, the Controller thinks, is whether it is the function of public institutions to aid in land development not connected with settlement.

The Government and Zionist organisations have always wished maximum development of the land. Both the Development Authority and the J.N.F. were in the practice of leasing land to companies for orchard and plantation development. The Government now gives loans to these companies on easy terms.

Two or three years ago, it may have been justified for the J.N.F. to grant lands to professional persons willing to invest money and energy on land rehabilitation. Present reserves, however, should perhaps be left for new immigrants. It is doubtful whether the Agency should allocate funds from its limited budget for enterprises which are not strictly of a settlement character, the Controller declares.

Should Not be Members

If only to prevent slander, the State Controller believes that the heads of Agency departments should not be members of such associations. The establishment of these associations may have been justified two or three years ago. We must examine if their establishment now is justified. It is particularly doubtful whether the Agency should budget money for enterprises where the majority of members have no connection with it. It is desirable that persons in key Agency positions should refrain from participating in enterprises which receive Agency aid, the Controller concludes.

In a memorandum to Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Eshkol states that the Controller's report was additional proof that there was no public or financial shadiness in regard to these enterprises.

The first two settlements in this scheme were in the nature of an experiment and the protracted discussions on their detailed implementation perhaps delayed discussion of the matter by the Agency Executive. At the Executive meeting of May 10, Ganei Yerushalayim was brought up only as an example of the entire scheme. Mr. Weitz at that meeting spoke specifically of Neta.

The budgetary conditions of these associations were the same as that of all other settlements with which the Department deals, Mr. Eshkol states.

Objective conditions, such as the lack of approach roads and water supply have so far prevented settlement by those members prepared to do so. It must be emphasised that these associations have a definite settlement character and are at least as trustworthy in this matter as many settlements established in the past few years, especially those of the middle class.

J.A. Orders Settlement In 3 — 5 Years

The Jewish Agency Executive announced yesterday that it had ordered its settlement Department to make obligatory the actual settlement of members of the "Nahlaot" scheme within three to five years. Although, in principle, there was no reason that heads of the Settlement Department should not participate in this scheme, the Executive accepted the Controller's suggestion, that in order to prevent the spread of slander this should not be done.

The Executive determined that the Controller's report revealed no misuse of position, and no unethical behaviour either by members or leaders of this scheme. (Mr. Weitz and Mr. Kahanowitz of the Department have announced that they are willing to give up their membership in Nahlaot).

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR OFF TO ITALY

The Mexican Ambassador to Rome and Mrs. Ramon Beteta left Israel yesterday for Italy after spending nearly a week in the country as guests of the Government.

In the course of his visit, the Ambassador toured the country, met the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and other prominent personalities and lectured under the auspices of the Hebrew University on the economic development of Mexico in recent years.

BAR-ILAN RECITAL AT BEIT LIESSIN

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Following his successful U.S. tour, the 25-year-old Israel pianist, David Bar-Ilan, will be giving his first recital since his return at Beit Liessin here tomorrow evening.

FOR FAILING to give holiday pay to a worker during a three-year period, Moshe Borenstein, owner of a shoe factory in Jerusalem, was yesterday fined IL3 and ordered to pay the man IL[illegible] by the Jerusalem Magistrate, Mr. M. [illegible].

Ancient Persian Group Arrives

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Six of the last remaining members of the Jewish community in Gilard, Northern Persia, according to tradition the descendants of the Jews of Gilead, who wandered to Persia after the destruction of the First Temple, were among a group of 64 immigrants from that country, who arrived here today.

President I. Ben-Zvi who visited the community prior to the establishment of the State, discovered ancient gravestones and other signs of the congregation's history, until a few hundred years ago "rulers of the whole area." The tribe is mentioned in the President's book "Nidhei Israel" which was published two years ago. *(Itim)*

'Seeing is Believing'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Only by seeing the reality of Israel could the full accomplishments and tremendous developments that have taken place over the past seven years be fully realized, however much one had read and heard about them, Mr. Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York City, told the Press here this morning. He was leaving for Athens with his wife by T.W.A. at the end of his whirlwind visit as guest of the Government.

The Mayor praised the devotion of Government leaders whom he had met. While rightly proud of the State's achievements, they recognized its problems and were determined to find the right solutions, he said. This pride of every citizen in the country's accomplishments was one of the things that had struck him most on his tour, he added.

He had been very pleased to meet New Yorkers all over the country, but there was still obviously plenty of room for many more U.S. Jews here, Mr. Wagner told a questioner. However, there seemed to be no lack of American "know how" in Israel.

Cheered by Crowds

After the brief conference, he inspected a police guard of honour, accompanied by the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Haim Levanon, before boarding the aircraft with Mrs. Wagner and other members of their party. He was loudly cheered by a large crowd as he turned to wave a final farewell.

Among those who took leave of the Wagners at the airport were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, of the U.S. Embassy and the Bond Drive Organization.

As their last visit in this country before leaving, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were received by Mr. Levanon at the Tel Aviv Town Hall today.

Without ceremony or speeches, he sat for 10 minutes with members of the Municipal Council, during which he was presented with an ornamental alabaster block bearing a stylised relief plaque of the city. After signing the Visitors' Book, the guests left for the airport.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr. the U.S. publisher, accompanied by Mr. Kingsbury Smith, General Manager of the I.N.S. in Europe, also left for Athens by the same 'plane after a three-day visit. Mr. Hearst told *The Jerusalem Post* that he hoped to return soon for a longer stay and apologized for the shortness of this one "which was not really polite."

His most outstanding impression of the country had been the extent of irrigation projects, which had turned the arid land he had noted in Jordan into flourishing settlements in Israel.

'Petah Tikva Bill' Passed to C'ttee

After almost three hours of further debate on the "Petah Tikva Bill," in which Minister spoke against Minister (Mr. Aranne vs. Mr. Rokach) the Knesset passed the Bill to the Internal Affairs Committee by a vote of 24-9.

The Bill, which provides for the incorporation of Amishav ma'bara with the Petah Tikva Municipality, was supported by Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrahi, and the Communists, and was opposed by the General Zionists, including their Ministers. By the time the vote was reached at 4.30 (Wednesday sessions generally end around 2 p.m.) there were no Members of Herut, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda or the Progressives in the hall.

Mr. I. Rokach, Minister of Interior, said he feared that the Bill represented the end of relations between Mapai and the General Zionists.

Questions in Knesset About 'Post,' 'Ha'aretz'

Why is *The Jerusalem Post* described as "independent" in Kol Yisrael's daily press review when it is really "a Mapai paper in the English language, whose editor appears on the party list, and which conducts clear-cut propaganda for Mapai in every election campaign?" This question was asked in the Knesset yesterday by Mr. Haim Ariav (General Zionist).

He also asked why "Ha'aretz" was called "independent" by the Government broadcasting station when its editor was on the Progressive Party election list.

In reply, Mr. Z. Aranne, Minister without Portfolio, stated that, in fact, neither of these papers was under Party ownership. The opposing view of Mr. Ariav was based on the "polemical comments" of the papers mentioned which was not the concern of Kol Yisrael.

LAND REGISTRATION BILL TO C'TTEE

The Knesset yesterday passed to committee the Land Registration Law which extends to August 1, 1956, the right of the Government to hold Land requisitioned for security purposes — and for security purposes only.

On the strength of the Emergency Land Requisition Law, 1949, an area of 80,300 dunams, belonging to private owners, is now being held by the Government — principally the Defence Forces — and national municipal institutions.

Kastner Handed Parachutists To Nazis to 'Prove His Loyalty'

The chapter on the parachutists, Yoel Palgi, Hanna Senesh and Peretz Goldstein, was really quite irrelevant to the accusations aimed by Greenwald at Kastner, Judge Halevi said at the opening of yesterday afternoon's session in the Jerusalem District Court, but the prosecution had brought it in order to show that only only was Kastner not a collaborator but that he had been so trusted by the National Institutions in Palestine that the leaders of the Yishuv had not hesitated to send him the finest of its youth in a secret and daring expedition behind the enemy lines for the purpose of organising a Jewish insurrection against the Nazi murderers. And further, that when disaster overtook the three parachutists and they fell into the hands of the Gestapo, he had made every possible effort to save them and had all but succeeded.

Judge Halevi then went on to give a detailed account of the arrival of the parachutists and the fate which befell them. He pointed out that instead of welcoming the young men, Palgi and Goldstein, who had been sent straight to him and who placed their trust entirely in him, Kastner had received them most discouragingly. In fact, he had been very much taken aback and perturbed by their arrival, which did not fit in with his plans.

Kastner Informed Gestapo

Kastner realized that the only way he could safeguard his association with the Nazis and assure them of his loyalty, was to give away the parachutists. He, therefore, informed the Gestapo of their arrival and also that they had a transmitter with them. He then persuaded Palgi to give himself up to the Gestapo, using as a most persuasive argument the fact that the bulk of Hungarian Jewry was on the brink of being saved and that two trains carrying 1,200 persons (among them Goldstein's parents) was about to leave Budapest for safety. All this would be imperilled if Palgi and Goldstein did not hand themselves over to the Gestapo. Under this immense moral pressure, Palgi agreed to give himself up, but insisted that Goldstein must be allowed to escape. Kastner agreed. When Palgi had been arrested by the Gestapo, however, Kastner persuaded Goldstein to give himself up, too.

At such a time, when the Jews of Budapest were being rounded up by the Nazis and when they stood on the brink of destruction, when even the youth, who had been completely unaware of the existence of the Hagana's secret underground in Hungary, were ready to revolt; when the Hungarians themselves feared that the Jews would rebel, the appearance of two parachutists at the head of the existing group of the Pioneer Underground, and the beginning of organized operations against extermination, would have acted like dynamite.

Instead of allowing this to happen, Kastner persuaded the parachutists to hand themselves over and thus retrieve his own rescue scheme. The tragedy of the parachutists lay in the fact that they had turned for help to a protege of the Nazis, who, because of his dependence on his patrons, had no alternative but to sacrifice them.

Judge Halevi then went on to describe how Hanna Senesh had crossed the Hungarian border and was captured by Hungarian police, how she had refused to reveal anything, despite the fact that she was tortured by the Hungarian counter-intelligence and was threatened with the death of her mother. For three months, mother and daughter were in the same prison until Hanna was removed to a Hungarian military prison, where she was shot as a spy. Palgi and Goldstein who had been in the same prison were later sent away in a transport from which Palgi succeeded in escaping.

Kastner knew of Hanna's capture and imprisonment, Judge Halevi held, but he did nothing to save her. The only period at which it was possible to save all three parachutists was between the beginning of July and October 14 during which the deportations of the Jews had stopped, with the Russians approaching and the Hungarians ready to surrender. But it was not until one day before Horthy's efforts to surrender had failed and the Nazis had taken over the government and a general massacre of the Jews had begun again, that Kastner approached the Hungarian authorities and asked them to release the three parachutists.

During the time that Hanna had been in jail, he never visited her, did not arrange for a lawyer to defend her and refused to receive her mother who came to plead with him for her daughter. He even tried to prevent Krausz from helping her through the Swiss Legation, which had a department dealing with the rescue of prisoners.

And why had he deliberately refrained from helping Hanna Senesh? Because, Judge Halevi explained, he was afraid that this young woman, with her strong and revolutionary character, would have harmed his interests and objected to his collaboration with the Nazis; because he feared she would become a dangerous enemy.

General Zionist List For Tel Aviv, Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A tentative General Zionist list for the Municipal Elections here were compiled by the party's Nominating Committee. It is headed by Mayor H. Levanon and followed by Mr. S. Shoshani, Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. Danieli and Mr. M. Pitchon. Fifth on the list is Mrs. S. Ben-Porat, a key worker in WIZO here. The final approval of the list will be made by the Committee at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Jerusalem G.Z. list is headed by Mr. Meir Grossman, followed by Mr. I. H. Janovsky, Head of the Bank of Israel's Banking Department, while the Sephardi General Zionist list is headed by Mr. David Siton. Thus, Mr. E. Eliachar has been dropped as the General Zionist candidate for Mayor.

Mapai's Tel Aviv Council tonight elected an 11-man Nominations Committee which included Mrs. Golda Myerson, Mr. M. Namir, and Mr. M. Kitron, the Secretary of the local branch of Mapai. Mrs. Myerson told the gathering that she will accept the mayoralty of the town if the electorate gives preference to the list she will head.

In Beersheva most lists are ready to be submitted tomorrow for the local election. Heads of lists are: Mr. David Tuvyahu (Mayor of Beersheba) — Mapai; Ze'ev Zarizi (Deputy Mayor) — Mapam; Natan Magen, — Ahdut Ha'avoda; Yosef Maimon (Deputy Mayor) — Hapoel Hamizrahi; Menashe Yakubovitch — Agudat Yisrael; Moshe Tulli — Communists; Martin Bilsky — Lema'an Beersheba; and Dov Volotsky — Herut.

SHARETT

(Continued from Page 1)

in monthly instalments of IL4. Hospital department heads and physicians with equivalent grades received a IL50 salary increase in 1954. Effective April 1, 1955, doctors and other academic and senior administrative employees had received tax benefits which added from IL16 to IL25 to their monthly salaries.

Guri Report

Despite the criticism made of the Guri Committee Report, a unanimous report had been achieved, and the committee had reached an important conclusion: that the differentiation between grades be increased. This conclusion was bound to have far-reaching educational influence. The committee's recommendation that no single salary scale be adopted was also to the advantage of academic employees.

Not only was the final report of the Guri Committee due in six weeks, but the Government had bound itself in advance that the committee's recommendations would take effect on August 1.

In view of all these facts, Mr. Sharett believed that any objective person would agree that the Government had done all that might be demanded of it under the circumstances, "and perhaps a little more."

This did not mean that the Government had met the demands in full. "I do not know of any demand in the country which has been fully met." The demands of the ma'bara residents, for instance, had been met to a far less extent than had those of the doctors.

"We must realize the meaning of giving increases left and right without reckoning," the Prime Minister said. Can this be done without the levying of new taxes? Can it be done without a new decline in the value of the currency. Is there any guarantee that, at the end of this process, a higher salary will buy more in the market than does today's salary? Is there any guarantee that it will buy even as much as today's small salary buys?"

The subject was referred to committee with the consent of Mr. Sharett, after the Speaker had rejected Opposition claims that the Prime Minister's statement had been in the nature of an announcement by the Government and, as such, was subject to debate.

Cables in Brief

MARLENE. — Actress Marlene Dietrich who refused to attend this week's London premiere of the film, "The Life of Richard Tauber," in aid of the Federation of Jewish Relief Societies because it was made in Germany with German actors, has agreed to address a luncheon in aid of the Haifa Technion next month.

SMOKERS. — About 1,500,000 Americans have stopped smoking cigarettes in the past 18 months while some 38 million are smoking regularly, an estimate by the U.S. Public Health Service showed yesterday.

DEMONSTRATE. — Flag-waving Communists demonstrated outside the Tokyo Supreme Court yesterday as judges upheld a death sentence passed on a railwayman for causing the death of six persons in a runaway train disaster.

HELD FOR POSING AS POLICEMEN

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — Two "private eyes" of the Universe Detective Agency in Haifa were arrested here today and arraigned on charges of masquerading as policemen and officials of the Defence Ministry. They pleaded not guilty and Magistrate Y. Bar Ze'ev postponed the hearing.

It was learned that the two detectives, M. Klug and Z. Kupperman had been hired by the defence counsel of a group of Metullah residents who were recently sent to prison for giving shelter to infiltrators. The arrested pair were sent to Tiberias and Afikim to find evidence against the main prosecution witness, Police Sergeant Teddy Cohen. There, they had passed themselves off as constables in order to obtain information.

Miriam Kamson Yitzhak Rapaport

MARRIED

Tel Aviv, June 21, 1955

IN MEMORIAM

Lialenka Rootstein

In everlasting and treasured memory of our dearly beloved only daughter and sister, Lialenka, who departed from us six years ago today. Deeply mourned and missed for always by her heartbroken parents and brother To-Anatol. Every day silent tears are shed for her, our darling child. For ever in our hearts and thoughts.

The Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics

deeply mourns the passing away of

Edward A. Norman

Founder and President of the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, Jerusalem

deeply mourns the untimely passing away of

Edward A. Norman

Founder and President of the

AMERICAN FUND FOR ISRAEL INSTITUTIONS

We deeply mourn the sudden death of

Edward A. Norman

Founder and President of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, and express our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Cameri Theatre

The Israel Conservatoire and Academy Of Music, Tel Aviv

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NOTICE
I regret that because of faulty mail delivery many of my clients did not receive invitations to attend my fashion show which was held on June 16, 1955.
Gertrud Thaler

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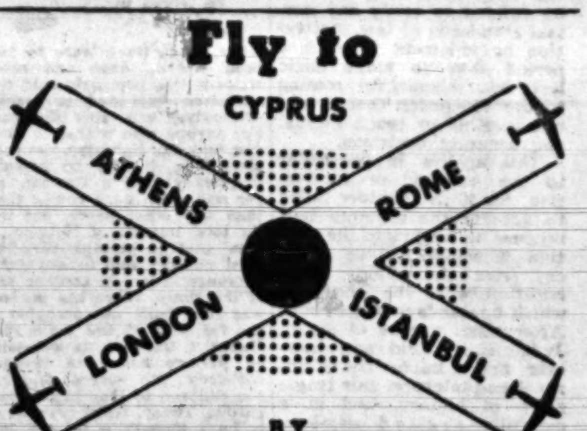

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ACCUSER CONDEMNED

HISTORY knew no crime like the deliberate destruction of six million Jews, and others, in the Nazi death camps. Even in a world hardened to the slaughter of soldiers in battle and families in the cities, it was not only the numbers killed, but the travesty of science and the efficiency with which they were collected, despatched, exterminated and their dead bodies exploited that shocked the survivors into a continued horror and nausea. Some of the organizing that preceded the slaughter had the appearance of normal administrative movements: the numbering of people, providing of transport, perhaps even shelter and food for a short period until the gas chambers could consume the load.

In most places some Jews survived by one means or another. In many, Jews attempted to negotiate with forces that were overwhelming not only physically but emotionally. Those whom fate put into positions of influence were faced with choices and decisions that were not only inhuman, but entirely beyond the bounds of normal law, and even morality. In the Warsaw Ghetto these pressures produced a small and heroic band willing to face certain death in a running fight rather than yield tamely to execution.

In Hungary only a very small number escaped, and half a million went to the death camps. Yesterday's judgment in the Greenwald libel case decided that Dr. Israel Kastner, head of the Jewish Rescue Committee there, had cooperated with the Gestapo and, once he had accepted the grisly task of allotting a few hundred permits to remain alive, "he sold his soul to the devil," in the words of the Judge. Specifically, he did not circulate a warning at least to those Jews who lived near the Rumanian border and who might have had some chance of saving themselves by escaping across the frontier. Was Dr. Kastner entitled to consider the case of the remainder as hopeless? Was he entitled to lessen their chance in any way to assure the safety of the comparatively few? It is on these points that the trial turned.

The Attorney General, in his summing up, asked: "Who here, in the safety of Israel, can judge the actions of those who lived death?" It is indeed so difficult to apply any normal standards of law, motivation or judgment to such a period that no judge could have been blamed for coming to the conclusion that it was not possible to reach factual and accurate decisions.

This applies in particular to the question of motivation, for if Dr. Kastner failed to act for the ultimate best because he misjudged the position it would still be a far cry from the willing collaboration with the Nazis of which he stands convicted now. After nine months of study, Judge Halevi did not, however, find it impossible to unravel and interpret this tragic piece of history, and in a carefully argued day-long judgment condemned Kastner, and found Malkiel Greenwald, the man in the dock, accordingly not guilty of libel in having published the charges.

Perhaps the best that may be wished Dr. Kastner is that now that he has been branded guilty of unspeakable crimes in the course of another man's case, he shall be brought for normal trial in the normal way, charged by the Prosecution, and not by a defence lawyer with a political axe to grind. The mud that was slung far and wide during the trial will not easily be washed away and it is in the highest degree deplorable that its exploitation for purposes of party politics has already begun.

Political Enemy Model For Churchill Statue

LONDON, Wednesday (UP). — A 67-year-old author, jailed in both World Wars on charges of pro-German sympathies, unveiled himself today as the "body" of Sir Winston Churchill's new statue.

The "model" Mr. Gerald Hamilton, said that the sculptor, Mr. Oscar Nemon, had used his body as the basis for the seated bronze figure of Sir Winston which was unveiled yesterday. "Couldn't they pick anyone else?" Sir Winston said, according to the art circles quoted by the "Daily Express."

The sculptor said that Mr. Hamilton's body closely resembled Sir Winston's, even if physically there were differences.

Soviets' Fifth Five-Year Programme

Greater Electric Power Output

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT
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ZAPOROZHE. — ONE objective of the fifth five-year programme is to increase electric power production in the Soviet Union so that by the end of this year it will be 80 per cent above the 1950 output. That this is possible was shown in this old and new city of about 300,000 persons where the first large hydroelectric power plant was built under the supervision of Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, an American engineer, to give the first form to Lenin's still-repeated slogan, "Communism is Soviet power, plus electrification of the whole country."

The Kremlin is making the Volga the most heavily developed Russian river, with hydroelectric power of almost 2,000,000 kilowatts at Kuibishev, 1,700,000 at Stalingrad, and other all-purpose dams at Gorky, Molotov and Cheboksari. The Zaporozhe Dnieperstroi dam generates 200,000 kilowatts. When the German invaders approached it the Russians blew up three of the 48 sluices to put the dam out of commission, and after the Germans were driven out it took the Russians three years to rehabilitate the project.

A new town is under construction in Zaporozhe near the dam site. Industries started under the first five-year plan, which began in 1928, are finished and others are coming into being. Power from the Lenin station serves the nearby steel plant, the largest in Russia, and large nonferrous metals, chemical, dye, and electric machinery plants. Power is also shipped over high-tension wires, which are seen everywhere in this region, to Dnepropetrovsk, an industrial city of 700,000, and to the Donets Basin to the east where 30 per cent of the nation's coal is mined, and 30 per cent of its pig iron, 48 per cent of its steel and 85 per cent of its manganese are produced.

Three New Hotels

The old town, with its narrow cobblestone streets and pre-revolution type houses, and the new town, with its wide asphalt boulevard, five-storey apartments and suburbs, offer a striking example of what city planning can do for an industrial region. But one needed improvement will be a large hotel near the dam. The best hotel in the old city has not a single bathroom and only cold running water in the guests rooms. This hotel conforms to the old Communist doctrine of having all the rooms at the same price. Three new hotels are now planned for the two cities.

The dam backs up water for 30 kilometres, and parks are under construction on both banks. Perhaps because many of the inhabitants are industrial workers, the apartment houses appear to be better built than those in Moscow, Stalingrad and Rostov, although by American standards they are too close together and have little breathing space. One large apartment built, according to a plaque, in 1949 looks almost new. There are many two and three-room single homes with small gardens, and I learned that allotments are made for the vegetable gardens of city workers.

The local guide, a member of the municipal Soviet, explained his lack of knowledge about the dam and surrounding plants by saying he was not an engineer. He told me, though, that skilled industrial workers averaged about 1,500 roubles a month and paid about 70 roubles for their monthly rent. By the official rate of exchange of four roubles for a dollar, this would be about IL675 in monthly wages and IL30 for rent. He said a highly skilled workman could make 4,500 roubles a month and a skilled bricklayer could take home 2,500.

This guide's statements were at variance with the wage rates given us elsewhere. These usually were estimated at 600 for unskilled labour and up to 1,000 roubles for skilled workers. I asked how much the women workers, whom I had seen carrying bricks and doing pick-and-shovel duty, received. He said they got the same as men — about 1,500 roubles a month. He insisted these were accurate figures, but perhaps he was just a local chamber of commerce booster.

This is the seventh in a series of articles on "Russia Revisited."

Strike Painted Too Black

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.— THE outward cost of the railway strike is surprisingly small. The disaster has not materialized. Reporters sent out by their editors with instructions to ployed found nothing to write ployed, found nothing to write about; the mines did not choke themselves to a standstill; coal production continued almost as usual, and no colliery was stopped for lack of transport. By contrast, a similar strike in 1924 threw 100,000 South Wales miners out of work within a week. Since coal continued to flow from the mines to the factories, industry was not seriously affected either, though some small steel works did have to shut down.

In short, the strike had very little effect on the industrial life of the country, and the newsreel commentators, with their superior public school accents and their insufferable habit of delivering Tory harangues in the guise of ordinary platitude, have made themselves even more ridiculous than usual. After all the impassioned talk about a "handful of engine drivers holding the whole country to ransom," it turns out that the only serious inconvenience was inflicted on commuters to and from town.

There are two good reasons for this: first, the strike was not complete, since the National Union of Railwaymen had instructed the 17,000 engine-drivers among its 400,000 members not to join it. In consequence, about one-sixth of all trains kept running. Secondly, the fact that railway management is now centralised and coordinated with road traffic helped to prevent a breakdown. In short, public ownership has paid off.

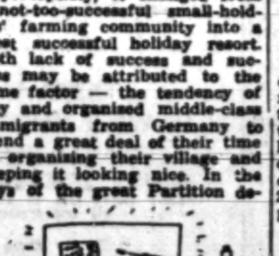
Ironically, it was the unsuspected efficiency of the nationalised and planned transport system that defeated the strikers — if it was indeed their intention to cripple industry (which is unlikely). Essential supplies got priority, traffic was diverted to the roads, haulage contractors were put in touch with the trawler fleet when no trains could be found to carry fish to market, and altogether the Ministry of Transport used its wartime experience to good advantage. The financial loss of about £10m. owing to the strike is now balanced by the discovery that rail transport can be made more efficient. Some of their traffic may of course have been permanently lost to the roads.

For the striking craft union which saved its face (and that of the Government) by agreeing to arbitration, this result is a doubtful victory. It has had to retreat from its claim that all members of their union are to get a flat raise. On Conservative principles, the middle classes ought to have sympathized with the skilled men, in their attempt to get better rates than the unskilled, but Conservative principles are rarely applied to the working class, except during election campaigns, and the election was already over.

Politically, the issue therefore must count as a draw, since the Labour Party did next to nothing to intervene. The only clear loser is Sir Anthony Eden, whose broadcast was not a success, and whose appeal to the men to go back to work was quietly ignored by all concerned in the subsequent bargaining.

KEEPING POSTED

NAHARIYA is celebrating its 20th anniversary this week. Imperceptibly, it changed from a not-too-successful small-holders' farming community into a most successful holiday resort. Both lack of success and success may be attributed to the same factor — the tendency of tidy and organized middle-class immigrants from Germany to spend a great deal of their time on organizing their village and keeping it looking nice. In the days of the great Partition debates, when there were to have been Jewish, Arab and mixed zones it was popularly said that whatever happened to Galilee, "Nahariya will stay German." For anyone who wishes to know just how far Nahariya has come since then, it may be revealed cryptically that a German paper still sells more copies there than any other paper, but that the total number of Hebrew papers sold is greater than the total number sold in any other language. There is another sign of the times. When the *ma'bara* was first built and occupied on the far side of the main road, Nahariya felt that its well-tended privacy had been invaded, withdrew into silence, and told the children to play in the back garden. Today, Nahariya's weekly local bulletin is printed in a Hebrew-German and a Hebrew-Rumanian edition. And despite gloomy forecasts that more people in the streets would keep holiday-makers away, during the past year Nahariya's tourist industry has bought half a million pounds' worth of produce from Nahariya farmers, which seems to us the ideal way for a place to live a double life.



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OUR Nahariya correspondent writes that when a factory siren in a film played in his town this week went on sounding after the final fade-out the audience began to realize it was a fire alarm. Nothing much happened, he says, but it reminded him of the occasion in 1940 when films used to be shown once a week in a small shack. The picture at that time was "The Good Earth", he remembers, and somewhere in it there was a machine-gun fire. The echo of the sound track was heard by Arabs not far off who began to fire back, and all the Haganah members in the audience were called away to man the observation posts. It was an hour before they got back again, just in time for the end of the film.

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ALL the Haganah men are being asked to do now is march in the anniversary parade and to take part in house-to-house collection for funds to convert the old hill-top defence pill-box into a permanent memorial. As one of the original and well-organised residents of Nahariya he notes that the campaign has already cost him the following:

a ball-point pen left behind at one of his ports of call;

IL.4.- into debts owed by him to people on his visiting list and collected during the visits;

a police fine for riding his bicycle without a lamp;

coffee and cake at a planning meeting at restaurant.

Nevertheless, he is carrying on. We are recording these minor troubles only because they seem admirably to express the history of Nahariya — to keep careful accounts but carry on hopefully through times of deficit. At the end of the first 20 years it has brought them prosperity: long may it last.

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WE have heard a rather curious story of the experiences of a girl who took a job as secretary in a large public organization. She was originally to come on a week's trial, and when she was first told the conditions of work things looked uncommonly good and she fell to wondering why the previous secretary had left. When she had just about got herself organized the administrative secretary called her in and dictated a telegram of condolence to be sent abroad. She was a bit puzzled to learn that six copies would be needed, but duly produced them. One went to the public relations adviser, who changed the text. She re-typed the message, and it was forwarded to the director in whose name it was to be sent. The director did not like the wording at all, and redrafted the whole thing. When she brought back the new six copies for him to sign she found him in a heated argument with the sponsors of the two earlier forms and slipped away to await the outcome. While she waited she began to figure what the cable would cost the organization by the time it was finally agreed upon and taken to the Post Office. The waste-paper basket was overflowing by then, so there was paper, carbon-paper, wear and tear of the type-writer. Her time, at so much an hour. The time of the public relations man and the administrative secretary, at so much. The time of the director, a figure she scarcely dared estimate. And the messenger boy, of course. While she was still calculating her boss came in with the final version, and asked her what she had been calculating so busily. She was a little embarrassed, but told him. "I've

always had an idea we should do this," he grumbled, "and nobody's ever got down to it. Just finish the figures, will you, and bring them to me? And don't worry about the week's probation. We'll take you anyway."

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A SMALL boy ran down the street yelling "Many dead and wounded in severe fighting!". His papers sold like hot cakes. By the time the readers discovered that the fighting was in Buenos Aires and not on the Gaza border he was almost out of sight.

Today's contributors include E. C., Nahariya and G.W., Jerusalem.

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Points from Letters

Was 'Mikdama' Lottery Drawn Fairly?

The results of the "Mikdama" lottery drawing have aroused much comment and criticism, and led to a request by the Finance Ministry to the State Controller to investigate it. Following are a few selections from numerous "Readers' Letters" received by the Editor of The Jerusalem Post in the past week.

Sir, — It was the unequivocal intention of the Knesset to provide a fair chance for every holder of a Mikdama certificate in the yearly drawing of prizes. This can only be construed to mean that, after the drawing of every single prize, every certificate should enjoy an equal chance for the consecutive draw, and so on to the end of the drawing session. Unless this right is guaranteed, there is no equality before the law. However, this basic rule has, even if only inadvertently, been brushed aside. With one bald stroke, several hours of work and with it, about 99.8 per cent of the population, have been eliminated from the subsequent drawings, arbitrarily bestowing the favours of Dame Fortune on a lucky 0.02 per cent. As the loan certificates themselves were not drawn but were issued in groups by a government office, this mode had the effect of further concentrating the benefits of the draw on a few citizens with a larger income who, under the law, had been held to make a larger contribution to the Treasury.

I believe that I am speaking for the odd 229,900 remaining certificate holders who, like myself, feel themselves cheated of their rights at the last drawing. I contend that the drawing was conducted against the spirit of the law and should consequently be declared invalid, and I hereby publicly challenge the appropriate authority, be it the State Comptroller, the State Attorney, or the Minister of Finance, to test its validity before the Supreme Court, before some public-spirited lawyer does it with a resulting loss of face to the Government.

E. M. PELLEG

Sir, — It is a nice problem to decide which is the greater scandal — the fact that the lottery was conducted before all the bonds were distributed, or the manner in which it was conducted. It is surely unique, even for a State itself, to tell a person what number he holds after a lottery has already been conducted.

A moment's thought would have revealed that all the prizes were being allocated to 100 consecutive numbers, and it must surely have been known to the officials concerned that there were people and companies who held consecutive numbers.

A.M. ABBIS

Sir, — Dr. M. Landau's explanation (your issue of June 16) is inadequate and totally unconvincing. This method gives to owners of several consecutive bond numbers, and there are many of them, an unfair chance of more than one prize and excludes many other participants even from the chance of redemption of the face value of their bonds. There was no need to resort to any cumbersome method of drawing in order to ensure a fair and equal chance to all bondowners and the well-proved methods of the "Payis" lottery or other state bond lotteries could be adapted for the "Mikdama" lottery, too.

The Ministry of Finance would do well to drop the unfortunate new drawing method to avoid a further storm of public opinion.

R. POMORILLE

Sir, — In my opinion, a lottery should not only be fairly handled but should also appear to be fair to the public at large which was not asked if it wanted the lottery anyway.

"BEWILDERED"
(name and Address Supplied)

Sir, — The present system of drawing yields scandalous results as there is a very good chance that I, or any other holder of a score of consecutively numbered bonds, will be the winner of all the big money. In my opinion, the present drawing should be declared illegal.

ZVI HAYIMI

Sir,—The Mifal Hapayis publish their drawings the next morning, on large sheets pasted on all the billboards.

Therefore, I suggest that the administrators of government lotteries should take paid advertising space in all newspapers and after each drawing publish complete and exact lists of winning numbers, as well as advertise them on billboards. Proof of the difficulty of finding out about winning numbers is the impressive number of winning bonds as yet unredeemed.

JOSEPH HIRSH

ISRAEL ART NOTES

Between Biennales

THE visit of Laura Padoa, to whom we owe much of the credit for the establishment of a permanent Israel Pavilion at the Venice Biennale (the exhibition of her own work is coming to Jerusalem next month), should be the signal for beginning the consideration of what works are to represent us at Venice in 1956. The Israel Art Council that is about to be constituted will be faced with a tough problem in this connection, for all the artists who exhibited in 1954 are "out" for 1956.

Last year's exhibit, meanwhile, has reached the end of its European circuit, with extensive and flattering Belgian press reviews praising it at the Brussels Palais des Beaux Arts.

The Belgian Government has acquired Ardon's "The House of the Magid." After two other official sales, this just about mops up the painter's Biennale collection and puts an end to prospects of a one-man show of his in Jerusalem. The man who is considered one of Israel's representative painters abroad has never managed to keep together a collection of pictures for exhibition in his own country.

Hopes of seeing at least part of the 1954 collection here will also have to be abandoned. Kahana and Tamir have taken their paintings to Paris, and most of the other works are apparently to remain in Europe.

Th.F.M.

MR. Kleen
For Fine Fabrics

Nature Notes

SUNBIRDS' NEW HOME

FOR many years now, Sunbirds (*Cinnyris osteus — yonek dvash*) have built in my neighbour's garden. Up to fifteen years ago, they came as visitors only in late summer, after having brought up their young near Jericho. There they pasted their nests on to overhanging rocks. Here in the coastal plain they build on swaying branches.

Sometimes I have been able to watch, but at some distance only, hidden behind foliage. Now a wonderful opportunity has presented itself. The tiny things had built their nest in March, in a flowery shrub, pretty well hidden. When at the end of April the three young were fledged, they still cared for them, feeding them in the trees, and when evening fell, taking them back to the nest to be brooded over by the mother during the cold nights.

One morning we found the nest on the ground, torn to shreds. It must have been the White owl (*Tyto alba — Tinshemet*) and we feared he had got them all, mother and babies — but soon we were happy to see two birds feeding two young, so we imagine if the owl had only grabbed one baby and made off. A month ago the female began a new nest in the bignonia before my friend's bedroom window.

In eight days the nest was finished: an eggshaped purse, the tiny entrance to the west, domed a little like a porch, artfully decorated outside with wisps of untidy straw and stuff to make it look like an accidental handful of hay, but beautifully finished inside with down. There she sits, head and long bill protruding as from a port-hole, but I believe the nest that was destroyed was not hers. For the behaviour of the male is quite different. At the beginning, he came along and sang above her now and again — but since she began to sit on her three eggs, he has neglected her most shamefully. He certainly has never fed her, and neither my neighbour nor I see him near the nest except once or twice a day. The other fathers I watched used to feed the mother, and when the young hatched, were quite as zealous as she in stopping the three greedy mouths.

A fortnight ago, the three babies were born, but he continues to do nothing towards their keep, and does not even carry away the neat little sacks of excrement, which in one case I watched were always taken away by the male. The little mother—an exceptionally small specimen, too, bears all the burden alone, and a week ago, either because she could not feed them all, or because there was something wrong with them that we could not find — she threw two of the three out of the nest! The third thrives phenomenally, of course.

In this spring's statistics of our two gardens — my neighbour's and mine — there have been three nests robbed and ruined; in one bulbul's nest, there remained but one chick; two out of five greenfinches were thrown out and died. So the bird population remains more or less static.

P.A.

Yesterday's Press

THE NAHLAOT AFFAIR

THE State Controller's investigation of the Nahlaot affair, writes "Zmanim" (Progressive), has been carried out with commendable speed and thoroughness. Pointing out that public property has been made available to civil servants at unusually easy terms, the paper takes issue with Mr. Eshkol's contentions, saying that it constitutes the opinion of only one man and it is inconceivable that an Institution such as the Jewish Agency Executive should remain mute.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) also commends the Controller's findings, and in passing wishes him similar success in matters far more urgent than the Nahlaot question which "is like a fly on the belly of an elephant" and should not be the cause of undue flurry.

Discussing the outcome of the Freilich investigation in Haifa, "Ha'aretz" (non-party) points out that this case is intimately connected with the alleged irregularities in the Haifa administration and that Freilich should be given the benefit of the doubt until definite conclusions are reached. It is easy for a Mayor and his Council to gain popularity with youth organizations or private citizens by transferring income from one item to another and intense investigation will decide whether Abba Khoushy may permit himself to allocate funds at his own pleasure.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) scans Mr. Ben-Gurion's explanation of the Mapai platform and challenges his right to "smear" an opposition party. The fact is, the paper writes, that Mapai would like to hold fast to its gains. What this country needs is a real pioneering amalgam of workers' groups. Establishing such a regime, "Al Hamishmar" concludes, calls for a relentless fight against the dictatorship of Mr. Ben-Gurion and his party.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) feels that the professionals' strike has come about thanks to the half-way measures adopted by the Government, trusting to luck that things would eventually straighten themselves out somehow.

"Davar" (Histadrut) wonders why, when proposals have been laid down for border pacification, both the Egyptian and Jordan borders have flared into activity. Is it provocation, or is it an indication of the Arab reply without saying so in so many words? "Hamodia" (World Aguda) takes up the matter of Ben-Gurion's interview with Hearst and asks what he means by "peace in five minutes." Did he mean that he was ready to give in to Nasser's demands, or did he want to convey the idea that he was ready to fight? There is no room for boasting, admonishes the paper, especially when we are inviting defence pacts with the West.

"Haboker" thinks that there is room for a new approach to explain the situation to foreign diplomats, just as we take the trouble to show visitors round. While it may be argued that the diplomats here are able to see for themselves, they are no more than human.

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NOT
EVEN
IN
SOVIET
RUSSIA

do those who govern the wage policy wilfully ignore the training and efficiency of the professional worker. Only Mapai dictates wage "equality" through her control over the Histadrut.

Below are some examples of wages earned and salaries paid in Israel:

Porter (Haifa Port)	IL.450	Sgan-Aluf (Lt.-Col.)	IL.300
Director General, Government Ministry	IL.340	Government Engineer	IL.290
		Government Physician	IL.280

We do not begrudge the Haifa Port workers fair wages for their toil, but such a wage scale must not be allowed to exist in a country dependent on the professional skill of its limited manpower.

Why do Mapai leaders adopt a wage policy which denies —

Social Justice — Incentive for Productivity
Real Equality — Encouragement of Proficiency?

Because they acknowledge only one principle:
To attract the section with the largest vote and to bring a maximum of the country's wage earners under Histadrut control preventing any attempt of self-determination among the free professions.

What are the results?

1. The most capable officials are leaving the government service.
2. Those who remain harbour feelings of frustration and discontent which are expressed in their attitude to the public and also in slackness and even corruption.
3. Frequent strikes interrupt the smooth functioning of public services.
4. Despair has spread among the free professions, and strangles the creative spirit.
5. Our students abroad hesitate to return to a country which holds so little promise for them.

ONLY A NEW APPROACH TO THE WAGE POLICY HOLDS HOPE FOR OUR INTELLIGENTSIA
ONLY A RADICAL CHANGE OF REGIME CAN PRODUCE A NEW WAGE POLICY

GENERAL ZIONISTS ORGANIZATION
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